

Remarks

Reconsideration and allowance of the instant application are respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and following remarks. Claims 1-15 are now pending, of which claims 1, 12, 13 and 14 are independent and claims 14 and 15 are added by this amendment.

Applicant thanks the Examiner and her supervisor for conducting a personal interview with Applicant's representative on May 29, 2003. During the interview, claim 1 was discussed in relation to the cited art and potentially allowable subject matter. A copy of the interview summary record is attached.

Claims 1, 12 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for being indefinite. Claims 1, 12 and 13 have been amended to obviate this rejection by reciting chrome corresponding to the chrome specifiers and displayed by the chrome display program.

Claims 1-13 also were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram (U.S. Patent No. 5,818,446) in view of "Alexa Internet and Netscape Team To Provide Related Sites To Support Smart Browsing" (hereinafter "Alexa"). Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection in view of the amendments to claims 1, 12 and 13.

As amended, claim 1 is directed to a web browser that, *inter alia*, adds a new element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element. Moreover, the chrome that is displayed by the chrome display program adds an element to the chrome displayed based on past web sites rendered by the client computer while maintaining at least one element of the chrome displayed prior to the addition of the new element. Amended claim 1 is supported by at least the text appearing at page 6, line 18 to page 7, line 2 ("In addition, other content providers may take advantage of the chrome configuration feature of the browser program 300 such that, when a client computer 104 executing the browser program 300 connects to the server computer 106 providing the content, the server 106 provides a chrome specification that corresponds to that content. For example, a stock information web site may be configured such that its server 106 provides a particular chrome specification to a client computer 104 corresponding to stock information. As one specific illustrative example, the server computer 106 may provide chrome

specification that, when processed and loaded into a record 308 of the chrome configuration database 306, results in a "\$"-shaped button being generated in the chrome portion 204 of the browser display window 200. As discussed above, the chrome specification for the "\$"-shaped button received from the server 106 may also have associated with it particular behavior that would result when a user activates the "\$"-shaped button.”). See also Figs. 1 and 2.

Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection to claim 1 because neither Bertram, Alexa, nor any combination of the two describes or suggests a web browser program configured such that an element is added to chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element.

Bertram is directed to a mechanism for wholesale substitution of one user interface for another user interface. Bertram discloses that a user interface includes buttons. See Bertram at col. 3, lines 57-60 (“The user interface is typically a static array of functionally selectable icons, scrollbars, typing fields, buttons and the like display [sic] that engage display and data management functions at the request of the user.”). Bertram discloses “a computer system having changeable user interfaces.” See Bertram at col. 3, lines 1-2. Bertram notes the need for switching “between user interfaces at the preference of the user or when the data being displayed to a user changes in such a fashion that a different user interface would be better suited to the display and user needs.” See Bertram at col. 6, lines 21-25. Bertram discloses that “[c]hanges between various user interfaces presented to the user should be quick, simple and easily selectable and automatic when possible.” See Bertram at col. 6, lines 26-28. Accordingly, Bertram describes the substitution of a different user interface as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the statement that “[c]hanges between various user interfaces” occur. Bertram does not describe the addition or replacement of an element of the user interface in which changes to user interfaces would be described (rather than changes between user interfaces that are disclosed by Bertram). Similarly, Bertram discloses “a substitution of the new interface control 3 in FIG. 2.” See Bertram at col. 10, lines 16-17. As shown in FIG. 2, the new interface control 3 includes multiple chrome elements that replace all of the elements of the previous user interfaces chrome shown in FIG. 1 with a new chrome such that none of the chrome elements in FIG. 2 are the same as the chrome elements in FIG. 1. Thus, Bertram replaces all of the chrome and does not add an element to the chrome.

In contrast, amended claim 1 recites chrome being displayed by a chrome display program that adds an element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element. As one example described previously, the Specification describes a dollar-signed shaped button being generated in the chrome portion of the display in response to a chrome specifier of the current web site. Thus, in the present application, the chrome element of a button is added to the chrome (as opposed to the whole chrome being replaced as in Bertram). As such, Bertram does not describe or suggest chrome being displayed by a chrome display program that adds an element to the chrome displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element.

Alexa is directed to providing related web site information and, as such, does not remedy the failure of Bertram to describe or suggest chrome being displayed by a chrome display program that adds an element to the chrome displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element.

Neither do any of the references Eric Miller, "An Introduction to the Resource Description Framework," D-Lib Magazine, May 1998, pages 1-12, Peyer (U.S. Patent No. 6,188,401), or Brown, et al. "Using Netscape 2" published by Que Corporation 1995, page 74, remedy the failure of Alexa and Bertram to describe or suggest the subject matter of claim 1.

Therefore, neither Bertram, Alexa, nor the combination of the two describe or suggest the subject matter of amended claim 1. For at least these reasons, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 and claims 2-11, which depend from claim 1.

New claim 15 is directed to a feature of the web browser program recited in claim 1 and depends from claim 1. The new claim 15 is supported at least by the text appearing at page 6, line 18 to page 7, line 2, described above. For at least the reasons described above with respect to independent claim 1, Applicant requests allowance of the new claim 15.

Claim 12, as amended, recites a web browser that, *inter alia*, displays chrome based on chrome specifiers provided by a web site that is controlled by a party providing content for the current web site being rendered. As neither Bertram, Alexa, nor any combination of the two describe or suggest this feature, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection to claim 12.

The subject matter of amended claim 12 is at least supported by the Specification at page 6, lines 1-22 (“In one embodiment, the browser program 300 is configured such that, upon installation, connection is automatically made to a default “chrome provider” server computer that is one of the server computers 106. For example, if the browser program 300 is one provided by Netscape Communications Corporation, then connection would be automatically made to a “chrome provider” web server controlled by Netscape Communications Corporation. . . . In addition, other content providers may take advantage of the chrome configuration feature of the browser program 300 such that, when a client computer 104 executing the browser program 300 connects to the server computer 106 providing the content, the server 106 provides a chrome specification that corresponds to that content.”).

In Bertram, the user interface is controlled by the user. See Bertram at col. 9, lines 61-63 (“Continuing with the example, we will assume that the parent has previously registered the child user interface with the...interface control facility.”). And changes to the interface are triggered in response to “receipt of a communicated desire to change the interface based on data content or format” or “by the specific request of the user.” See Bertram at col. 7, lines 31-34. Thus, Bertram fails to disclose a chrome displayed based on chrome specifiers provided by a web site that is controlled by a party providing content for the current web site being rendered, as recited by claim 12. Alexa does not remedy this failure of Bertram. Therefore, neither Bertram, Alexa, nor the combination of the two describe or suggest the subject matter of amended claim 12.

For at least these reasons, Applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection of claim 12.

Claim 13, as amended, recites a web browser that, inter alia, displays chrome based on chrome specifiers that correspond to a default chrome that includes words that are based on a language demographic of the user. As neither Bertram, Alexa, nor any combination of the two describes or suggests this feature, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection to claim 13. The subject matter of amended claim 13 is at least supported by the Specification at page 6, lines 2-14 (“In one embodiment, the browser program 300 is configured such that, upon installation, connection is automatically made to a default “chrome provider” server computer that is one of the server computers 106. For example, if the browser program 300 is one provided by Netscape Communications Corporation, then connection would be

Corporation. In one embodiment, the “chrome provider” web site (or server – these terms are used interchangeably) obtains knowledge of the user’s demographics (e.g., by asking or from identification available to it either from registration or on the client computer 104) and provides a particular chrome specification that corresponds to those demographics. For example, a particular chrome specification may be provided that corresponds to a language that the user understands.”).

Bertram substitutes, for “a normal adult or parent browser user interface,” a new user interface that includes animal graphics. See Bertram at col. 10, lines 1-19. In contrast, claim 13 recites a chrome that includes words that are based a language demographic of the user. The animal graphics in Bertram do not include or otherwise suggest words. Thus, the animal graphic in Bertram is distinguishable from a chrome that includes words that are based on a language demographic of user as recited in the present application. Alexa does not remedy this failure of Bertram. Therefore, neither Bertram, Alexa, nor the combination of the two describe or suggest the subject matter of amended claim 13.

For at least these reasons, Applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection of claim 13.

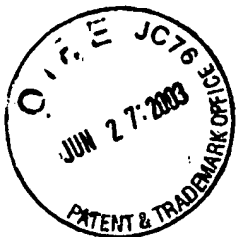
New claim 14 is directed to a web browser that, *inter alia*, displays chrome such that the chrome is based on a chrome specifier corresponding to the current web site being rendered when a chrome specifier is associated with the current web site and such that the chrome returns to a default chrome when a chrome specifier is not associated with the current web site. The subject matter of amended claim 1 is at least supported by the specification at page 6, lines 2-8, which reference the use of a “default” chrome provider server in the absence of a chrome specifier otherwise present.

Bertram is directed to automatically switching a user interface “in response to the receipt of a communicated desire to change the interface based on data content or format.” See Bertram at col. 7, lines 30-34. A different user interface is presented in response to “particular content or type of content.” See Bertram at col. 7, lines 18-21. A different user interface also may be presented based on a “specific request of the user.” See Bertram at col. 7, lines 33-34. As such, Bertram does not disclose modifying the user interface until another chrome specifier is encountered. In contrast, claim 14 recites that, when a chrome specifier is not associated with the current web site, the chrome returns to a default chrome.

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Therefore, neither Bertram, Alexa, nor the combination of the two describe or suggest the subject matter of claim 14. For at least this reason, Applicant requests allowance of the new claim 14.



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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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EXAMINER	
2178	#19
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED:

INTERVIEW SUMMARY

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

RECEIVED

(1) Stephen Hong (Primary Examiner)

(3) Barbara A Benoit

JUL 02 2003

(2) Thu Huynh (Examiner)

(4) Karl Renner

Date of Interview 05/29/2003

Technology Center 2100

Type: ☐ Telephonic ☒ Personal (copy is given to ☐ applicant ☒ applicant's representative).

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, brief description: _____

Agreement ☒ was reached. ☐ was not reached.

Claim(s) discussed: 1

Identification of prior art discussed: Bertram et al.

Description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: We have discussed the different between the prior art and applicants' invention.

(A full description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments, if available, which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments which would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

1. ☒ It is not necessary for applicant to provide a separate record of the substance of the interview.

Unless the paragraph above has been checked to indicate to the contrary. A FORMAL WRITTEN RESPONSE TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION IS NOT WAIVED AND MUST INCLUDE THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP Section 713.04). If a response to the last Office action has already been filed, APPLICANT IS GIVEN ONE MONTH FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE TO FILE A STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW.

2. ☐ Since the Examiner's interview summary above (including any attachments) reflects a complete response to each of the objections, rejections and requirements that may be present in the last Office action, and since the claims are now allowable, this completed form is considered to fulfill the response requirements of the last Office action. Applicant is not relieved from providing a separate record of the interview unless box 1 above is also checked.

Examiner Note: You must sign this form unless it is an attachment to another form.

FORM PTOL-413 (REV.1-96)

gch Huynh